

THE STRUCTURE OF A COMPOUND SENTENCE IN RUSSIAN

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Abstract:

The article reveals the means of expressing syntactic relations between parts of a complex sentence and the structure, types of compound sentences. The compositional connection that characterizes the syntactic relations of the parts of a compound sentence presupposes their equality, which is revealed only at the syntactic level. Examples of each semantics of the main issue under study are given.

Keywords: sentence, syntax, union, order, compound, structure, connection, subordinates, word, intonation, property, semantic-syntactic, meaning.

СТРУКТУРА СЛОЖНОСОЧИНЁННОГО ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ В РУССКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

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Аннотация:

В статье раскрыты средства выражения синтаксических отношений между частями сложного предложения и структура, типы сложносочинённых предложений. Сочинительная связь, характеризующая синтаксические отношения частей сложносочинённого предложения, предполагает их равноправность, которая выявляется лишь на синтаксическом уровне. Приведены примеры каждой семантике основного изучаемого вопроса.

Ключевые слова: предложение, синтаксис, союз, порядок, сложносочинённые, структура, связь, подчинённые, слово, интонация, свойство, семантико-синтаксические, смысл.

Introduction

The means of expressing syntactic relations between parts of a complex sentence are: 1) unions; 2) relative (allied) words; 3) the order of the parts; 4) intonation. Conjunctions connect parts of compound and complex sentences. In a compound sentence, conjunctions serve as the main means of communication, for example: There was no light in the room, and everything

outside the windows merged into one green mess (Quiet); Sometimes it's cold, sometimes it's very hot, sometimes the sun hides, sometimes it shines too brightly (Kr.); The old woman lay down on the stove, and Daria, a young widow, went to visit the children (N.). Subordinating conjunctions connect parts of a complex sentence, for example: Morozka realized that the conversation was over (Fad.); We must go if he advises (Gonch.); The deck of the Hispaniola was lower than the embankment, so that it was possible to descend on it without a gangway (Green). The role of a connecting element in a complex sentence can be performed by a relative (union) word that is a member of the sentence: The shepherd looked at the sky, from where it was drizzling (Ch.); Dibich guessed in impenetrable darkness who the voices belonged to (Fed.). With unions and allied words in the subordinate part, relative pronominal and adverbial words can correspond, which in this case also make a syntactic connection: I am the one whom no one loves (L.). In the sentence What he saw was so unexpected that he was a little scared (Ch.) has all the connecting elements: that is a correlative word in the main part, that is a union word in the first clause, that is a union in the second clause.

Literature and Method Special Examples

The order of the parts is also a way of expressing the relationship between the parts of a complex sentence. In the sentences It became stuffy, I left the room and I left the room: it became stuffy, the sequence of cause-and-effect relationships is expressed in different ways. Many complex sentences have a certain specific arrangement of parts. There are structures with a strictly fixed order of parts. Others, although they allow variants in the arrangement of parts, however, change the semantic-syntactic relations between them, for example: Since it was already dark in the forest, we decided to abandon our search. - We decided to abandon our search, since it was already dark in the forest - the causal relationship in the first sentence was transformed into a causal justification relationship - in the second. The semantic differences that are created here by the order of parts are inherent in this sentence as a certain structure and are not related to the context [1]. The order of words within the parts of a complex sentence, especially in the dependent part, is by no means an arbitrary phenomenon, but is determined by the structure of the entire sentence as an integral unit. Intonation in a complex sentence is a means of combining parts into a single whole. A separate part of a complex sentence does not have intonational completeness. The intonation of the end is characteristic only of the final part of a complex sentence. The role of intonation in a non-union complex sentence is especially important, since here it is precisely this that is an indicator of the semantic relations between the parts, for example: Morning will come, let's go to the field - enumerative intonation; Morning will come - let's go to the field - intonation of conditionality, conveying conditionally temporal meanings.

Discussion

A complex sentence, the parts of which are connected by coordinating conjunctions, is called a compound sentence. The coordinative connection that characterizes the syntactic relations of the parts of a compound sentence presupposes their equality, which is revealed only at the syntactic level. As for the semantic relationships of the parts, there can be a variety of options: both the relative independence of individual parts, and interdependence. Parts of a compound sentence are relatively independent in their auto-semanticity - in this case, the lexical content of each part is quite sufficient for independent functioning as a simple sentence, for example: The sea rumbled dully, and the waves beat furiously and angrily on the shore (M. G.). Wed: The sea rumbled deafly. The waves crashed wildly and furiously against the shore. When the parts are synsemantic (this is usually the second part), the semantic their independence is violated and the sentence is characterized by semantic-syntactic integrity. For example: Kuprin's reverent and calm love for nature is very contagious, and this also feels the power of his talent (Paust.); Far below, blue gorges were seen, and heavy boulders (Fad) rolled from under their feet with noise. In the first sentence, the second part is synsemantic, it contains lexical indications of a direct connection with the first part - word forms in this and his; in the second sentence, the pronoun there correlates with the content of the first part of the compound sentence. The word order of the second parts of the sentences also turns out to be connected: word forms in this and there are located at their beginning, clearly under the influence of the first parts of the sentences. Sometimes the first part of a compound sentence also reveals a lexical deficiency [2], which does not allow it to obtain at least relative semantic independence. For example: It's hard to say why, but the brilliant and parting damage of nature, transparent days, the silent sea, dry corn stalks, the emptiness of cottages left for the winter, the grassy smell of the last flowers - all this gives a special bitterness and strength to the story (Paust.). Parts of a compound sentence may have common sentence members that combine them into a single whole. For example: Ivan Ivanovich has large expressive eyes of tobacco color and his mouth is somewhat similar to the letter Izhitsu (G.). The general members of the sentence (only determinants act as such) can not distribute all the links of a complex sentence, but only part of them, as in the sentence At night frosts pressed, the grass was overgrown with hoarfrost, the earth, bound by ice ringing, departed only by noon (Shol.) , where the assignment of the determining circumstance at night to the third part is hindered by its lexical composition. All this testifies to the close cohesion of the parts of the compound sentence, both lexical and syntactic.

Results

Compound sentences differ in the means of syntactic communication and the nature of the expressed relations between the parts. In this regard, sentences [3] with connecting relations, adversarial relations, separating relations and sentences with gradation and accession relations are distinguished. These varieties of complex sentences can be combined into broader categories based on such a syntactic feature as structural openness and closeness. Open structure sentences include sentences with connecting and separating relations; closed structure - sentences with adversative, gradational and connecting relations. Parts of complex [4] sentences of an open structure are an open series, they are constructed in the same way, they have the meaning of simultaneity, which is expressed by the correspondence of the aspectual-temporal forms of verbs-predicates. Such sentences [5] can have an unlimited number of parts (in practice, only lexical restrictions arise). For example: And, the best years of hope and love, in my chest everything comes to life again, and thoughts rush far, and the mind is full of desires and passions, and the blood boils - and tears from the eyes, like sounds, pour one after another (L.); Now a long bough will suddenly hook her by the neck, then she will tear out golden earrings from her ears by force; then in the fragile snow, a wet shoe will get stuck from the sweet leg; then she will drop her handkerchief ... (P.). In sentences of a closed structure, parts are a closed series, these are always two parts, structurally and semantically interdependent, connected. These are sentences with adversative-contrastive and conjunctive relations. The second part in them closes the row and does not imply the presence of a third. For example: Not only Sonya without paint could not withstand this look, but the old countess and Natasha blushed when they noticed this look (L.T.); He wanted to say something to him, but the fat man had already disappeared (G.). The closeness of the structure can also be observed in sentences with connecting unions, in cases where compound sentences are combinations of contrasting or productive parts, for example: I wanted to answer him, and could not utter a word; I told her a funny story and she immediately calmed down. This indicates that the property of closeness and openness of the structure is associated not so much with the nature of the union itself (although this is a decisive condition, for example, with opposite-comparative unions), but with the semantic-structural interconnectedness of the parts. Thus, the sentence The wind subsided, and fresh coolness began to spread in the vineyards (L. T.) can serve as an example of an open structure, since it implies the continuation of a series due to the parallelism of the structure of the predicative stem of each part (mainly due to the coincidence of the aspectual-temporal plan of the verbs -predicates), however, when the form of the predicate changes in the first part, the causal dependence of the components of the sentence may appear more clearly and will be glad to close: The wind died down, and fresh coolness began to spread in the vineyards.

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